



Family Knowledge About the Management of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) in Toddlers in the Children's Clinic of the Madani Hospital

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the level of family knowledge about the management of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) in toddlers at the Madani Hospital Polyclinic, Central Sulawesi Province. This type of research is descriptive. The variable in this study was family knowledge about the management of ARI in toddlers. The types of data in this study are primary data and secondary data. The analysis used in this research is univariate analysis. The population in this study were families who brought toddlers with ARI to seek treatment at the Children's Polyclinic at Madani General Hospital in Central Sulawesi Province at the time the study was conducted. The sample is 43 people with accidental sampling technique. The results showed that of the 43 respondents, 55.8% had good knowledge, 39.5% had sufficient knowledge and 4.7% lacked knowledge. Most of the family's knowledge about the management of ARI in toddlers is good. Suggestions are expected for health workers at the Madani Public Hospital Children's Polyclinic to be more proactive in taking preventive measures related to ARI in toddlers, so that the morbidity and mortality due to ARI will decrease.

Keywords: Knowledge, Family, Acute Respiratory Infection.

Key Messages:

- Efforts to educate and inform families about preventive measures related to ARI in toddlers are expected to reduce morbidity and mortality due to ARI.

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1. Introduction

Health promotion programs are an important part of health development,(1). Health development is an effort to organize health to achieve optimal health status,(2). The formula is intended to treat acute respiratory infections (ARI) in young children,(3). ARI is one of the leading causes of infant and toddler mortality in developing countries. Most studies in developing countries show that 20-35% of deaths in infants and children under the age of five are caused by ARI,(4). ARI is the leading cause of death among children worldwide and in developing countries, including Indonesia.

According to the WHO, it is 30 to 70 times higher in developing countries than in developed countries and

approximately 20% of babies born in developing countries fail to reach the age of five and 26 to 30% of childhood deaths are caused by ARI, (5). ARI is one of the causes of morbidity in children under 5 years old in Central Sulawesi every year. According to Riskesdas, the prevalence of ARI in 2013 was 10% higher than the national figure of 9.3%. It is currently below the national frequency of 25 percent in Central Sulawesi, according to the prevalence rate of Riskesdas ARI in 2018(6). Data from RSUD Madan Central Sulawesi Province shows the prevalence of ARI in young children in the last three years with a rate that tends to increase every year. So the information received is 495 cases in 2020, 638 cases in 2021 and 977 cases in 2022.

The results of the study show that there is a relationship between information and prevention of ARI in babies (7). This study aims to reveal the family's understanding of the treatment of ARI in infants at Madani Hospital.

2. Methods

The type of research used is descriptive research, which will measure parents' knowledge about the management of ARI in toddlers. The population is parents who accompany toddlers to the Children's Polyclinic at Madani Hospital, taking samples using the proportion estimation formula is 43 people, the sampling technique is random. accidental sampling, with the criteria of families who come to bring toddlers for treatment to the Polyclinic, can read and write and are willing to be respondents in the study, a measuring instrument with a questionnaire of 10 questions that has been validated is carried out by means of interviews with the Guttman scale. The research was conducted in March 2023, data analysis was carried out descriptively by looking at percentages, the collected data is presented in the form of a frequency distribution table and then linked to the existing literature.

3. Results

Table 1. Characteristics of Respondents

Characteristics	n	%
Age		
26-35 Years	18	41.0
36-45 Years	17	39.5
46-55 Years	7	16.3
56-65 Years	1	2.3
Education		
Elementary school	8	18.6
Junior High School	1	2.3
Senior High School	21	48.8
College	13	30.2
Occupation		
Housewife	21	48.8
Farmer/Hunter	11	25.6
Entrepreneur / Private Employee	4	9.3
Civil Servants/Army/Police	5	11.6
Honorary	2	4.7
Sex		
Male	14	32.6
Female	29	67.4
Total	43	100

Table 1 shows that the majority of respondents are aged 26-35 years at 41.0% and the highest level of education is Senior High School at 47.8% and work as a housewife at 48.8%. The results of this study showed that of the 43 respondents, 55.8% had good knowledge, 39.5% sufficient knowledge and 4.7% lack of knowledge (Table 2).

Table 2 Family Knowledge About the Management of Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) in Toddlers in the Children's Clinic of the Madani Hospital

Knowledge	n	%
Good	24	55,8
Enough	17	39,5
Not enough	2	4,7
Total	43	100

4. Discussion

The results of the study showed that of the 43 respondents, 55.8% had good knowledge, 39.5% had sufficient knowledge and 4.7% had less knowledge. In this study, the researcher considers that the community has good knowledge because there are sources of information obtained from various sources. Information in this regard has all the meaning that can be interpreted as a notification of people, with the presence of new information can cause an influence on the formation of attitudes towards things. Information with suggestive messages that are usually used to change behavior usually comes from the mass media. The dissemination of information using visual media such as booklets, posters, flipcharts in health research and education has been widely implemented and shows an increase in knowledge, (7). If a person gets a variety of knowledge from several sources of information, then his knowledge is more than a person who has never obtained knowledge from several sources of information/media. Knowledge is the result of knowing and this happens after a person perceives a certain object. Sensing objects occurs through the five human senses, namely: sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch. Much of human knowledge is gathered from the eyes and ears(8).

Parents' knowledge about ARI is the main capital for the formation of good habits for the quality of children's health. Knowledge or cognitive is a domain that is very important to shape behavior (over behavior). Based on knowledge, awareness and a positive attitude that will last long and permanently, mothers who have good knowledge about ARI are expected to have a positive impact on children's health because the risk of ARI occurring in children can be eliminated to a minimum.(9).

In this study, family knowledge is very low, especially regarding the situation and when a small child with ARI should be referred to the hospital for further treatment and care. This is important because it prevents the more serious effects of prolonged ARI. This can happen because in the atmosphere of the Covid 19 pandemic, people tend to avoid service facilities, especially hospitals that treat patients with Covid 19. Unless the situation is considered dangerous for the child, then the mother will consider bringing her child to be referred. hospital.

From the results of this study based on age, the respondents are dominated by 26-35 years old. In this case, researchers consider that young patients tend to lack knowledge about the management of ARI in infants. In general, the higher a person's education, the better their level of knowledge (10). Knowledge or cognitive is a very important domain for the formation of actions because of experience and research, behavior based on knowledge will be better than behavior. not based on knowledge(11).

Knowledge belongs to the good category because most of the families have obtained information about ARI management. There is 4.7% family knowledge about ARI management in the poor category. This is because there are still families or parents of young children who have little education and lack of information about ARI, it also happens because families do not know about ARI management. The knowledge of parents is only knowing, not yet at the level of understanding.

This study is consistent with study Sari AP et al (2015) (12) regarding the level of knowledge, attitude and behavior of families suffering from ARI. The results of the research show that the public's knowledge about ARI is good at 63%. Another study that supports this study is explained by Wulaningsih et al (2018) (9), which is the relationship between parents' knowledge about ARI and ARI issues for children under five in Dawungsari Village, Pegandon District, Kendal Regency. The results of the study show that the respondents are dominated by good knowledge which is 45.8%. While the respondents who have sufficient knowledge are 27.8 and the respondents who lack knowledge are 26.4%. Furthermore, if the mothers have less knowledge, their children are more likely to suffer from ARI compared to people who have good knowledge. The results prove the hypothesis that there is a relationship between parents' knowledge and the incidence of ARI in toddlers.

5. Conclusion

The conclusion of the study is that most of the respondents have good knowledge about the management of ARI in children under five at the Madani Hospital Polyclinic, Central Sulawesi Province. The advice for health workers is to increase the socialization of how to treat ARI in toddlers so that family knowledge increases..

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Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest

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